THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

THE conference regarding the Sugar Bounties is adjourned until the 27th instant, owing to the delegates wishing to refer to their respective Governments before signing the Convention.

IT is said that sixty-five regiments of Native Army will receive the Martini-Henry rifle by the commencement of the next year.

THE net Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue, exclusive of the Salt revenue, for the first four months of the current official year was Rs. 40,89,000 as against 39,08,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

A TELEGRAPH line has been constructed between Assam and Burma. The line goes through Munipur and Tummoo, and, besides connecting the two provinces, it forms an additional link in the telegraph communication between India on the one side and China and Australia on the other. As regards China more direct communication will probably before long be available, as a Chinese line from Pekin has nearly reached the Burmese frontier in Bhamo.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN, Agent to the Governor-General for Beluchistan, goes to Simla shortly, where there is in October to be a great gathering of Political Officers.

MR. J. COOPER, at present employed on special duty in the Berars, proceeds to Europe at once under orders of Government to attend a course of lectures on the treatment of hydrophobia by Mr. Pasteur, at Paris.

AN ENGLISH firm of machinists have orders in their books to equip sixteen new mills in India. "At the present time there are no less than twenty-five mills being prepared in Bombay, while in Lancashire the growth of the home industry is represented by the erection of a solitary mill." This is good news certainly, but so long as the mill-industry is not properly protected in India it has but a gloomy future. Lancashire has perfect immunity in the matter of taxation and can well afford to hold its own.

AN INTERESTING experiment was recently made by a Dr. Durand in reference to the relative power of imagination in the two sexes. He gave to 100 of his hospital patients a dose of sweetened water, and shortly afterwards entered the room, apparently greatly agitated, saying he had by mistake administered a powerful emetic. In a few minutes four-fifths of the subjects were affected by the supposed emetic and were mainly men, while all those not affected were women.

THE residents of Noakholly have submitted a memorial to the Government of Bengal for the extension of the jurisdiction of the district. The memorialists say that from the statistics of cases original, appeal, miscellaneous, and Sessions, in the district, as compared with those for the neighbouring districts, and for other reasons, their prayer is reasonable and just, and that a re-distribution of the areas of those districts has become highly desirable, and will be conducive to the interests of the people.

Owing to the recent strike of tailors in the Alipur Army Clothing Agency, the Government has decided to open a branch establishment at Dacca, and Mr. Watkins, Master Tailor, has been deputed for the purpose. Part of the machinery will be sent for the purpose of sewing garments and a native agent will be appointed, but no other permanent establishment will be entertained. Government has also decided to appoint a cloth examiner for the purpose of examining indigenous manufactures.

IT was rumoured that the Tibetans would attack Gnatong on the 21st, but it is now stated that the conjunction of the planets augurs good fortune on the 28th, and that therefore the assault is postponed till that date.

ADVICES from Wady Halfa state that the River Nile is rapidly falling.

TUESDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

EXPERIMENTAL borings in connexion with the proposed subway under the Hughli show good results. The soil is said to be well suited for the purpose.

SIGNOR Crispi has sent a note in reply to one recently received from M. Goblet in which he reiterates the previous arguments used in refuting the charges brought by France against Italy in respect to Massowah. Signor Crispi draws a distinction between countries under a protectorate and countries where the sovereignty of a Power has been abolished. Italy, he says, is anxious to close the matter, and will persevere in her efforts to defend the interests of justice and civilisation in the Red Sea. Signor Crispi has started for Germany, where he will meet Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky.

GENERAL Boulanger has been elected by a large majority for the departments of Somme and Charante Inferieure, and by a narrow majority for the department of Nord. The popular general has been simultaneously elected to three Seats. The duel has not, therefore, been without political effects.

THE Nizam's Government is sending a young lady medical student to England, at a cost of £1, 000, to complete her studies, with a view to employment in the State, in connection with the local "Medical Women for India" organization. A trained English nurse has been engaged to teach native women in the Afzalgunge Hospital, and Dr. (Miss) White has been appointed Professor of Midwifery in the Medical School. There are still a number of female orphans,—a legacy from the great famine of 1877—being supported by the State, and a number of these are to be trained by an English lady nurse in the new hospital and home founded for them at Warangal. At the recent half-yearly medical examinations at Hyderabad, a young lady, Miss Furdnji, took the first place in the school, beating the male students. Lady Dufferin has sent her a medal from the Dufferin Fund.

THE decision of the Bombay Government to withdraw the prosecution against Mr. Crawford in favour of an inquiry by Commission, is stated to have been taken on the recommendation of the Advocate-General, Mr. Latham. It is a pity the Government did not consult Mr. Latham before instituting criminal proceedings against Mr. Crawford.

THE Russian Minister for the Interior has been applied to by a French citizen to give him help and military protection in burrowing for a lost treasure. In 1812 a French detachment were convoying the money-chests of Napoleon, and had reached the village of Bjelostock, in the division of Grodno. An attack was feared, and the treasure was buried. The Russians over-took the convoy, and all the French were massacred, with a single exception. The maternal grandfather of the present applicant escaped with his life, and in the paper which he has left behind him are four perfect indications of the place where the treasure lies. M. Villebaude has claimed from the Russian Government a share of the treasure, he supplying the knowledge, and the Government the cost of the expedition. The amount of the money in the chests is 850,000 francs in gold and silver.

CHOLERA is prevalent at numerous places in the Punjab near the frontier, besides Rawalpindee and Murree. Kohat, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Bhukkur are all mentioned. In the Goordaspore District it has been prevalent for some time, and it is reported again from Ferozepore. Murre, of course, still suffers, and the disease has now reached the villages in the neighbourhood. In almost all these places, it is attributed to want of rain and prolonged heat.

THE Amir of Cabul has, it is said, ceased attending durbar owing to a persistent attack of gout. All public business is being transacted by Mustangi Habibulla.

IT is believed that Canada and America will allow the *modus vivendi* adopted by the Fisheries Conference to continue, pending the taking of final action upon the Treaty, to continue.

THE Government Offices close at Simla on Saturday, 3rd November, and re-open at Calcutta on Monday, the 19th.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

A Correspondent writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Kashmir: "The State council has taken the following steps for removing the corruptin and mismanagement in the collection and superintendence of revenue and in the management of the State estates: (1) New rules have been laid down for the guidance of the tehsildars and patwaris: (2) an Act relating to the tenancy of land has been introduced, the want of which was greatly felt: (3) the State pastures greatly neglected heretofore, have been let in farm, gaining an annual income of Rs. 7,000: (4) the State gardens, kept in an unregarded state since the death of the late Maharaja, have been advantageously leased to some native gentlemen interested in gardening, thus securing, besides the safety, due management and prosperity of the gardens, an income of Rs. 4,000: (5) the mortgagees of private estates who, being high Officials of the State, used to remain defaulters, have now been orderded by the Council to pay the arrears of the revenue, which amount to a round sum of about one lakh of rupees."

IT is proposed to establish an "Asylum for the Ugly" in Massachusetts. The institution is intended to be a refuge for those of both sexes whose personal appearance is so forbidding that they have no reasonable prospect of ever inspiring the kind of affection that leads to matrimony. A mere absence of good looks will not be considered sufficient qualification for admission to the asylum; only the "hopelessly hideous" will be deemed eligible for election. Candidates must not be under thirty nor over sixty years of age, nor will the doors of the asylum be open to the absolutely deformed. The benevolent promoters of the scheme entertain the notion that beauty is very much a matter of comparison. They believe the ugly, when thrown together and upon their resources, will discover in each other charms that fail to be recognized when they mingle with those more favoured by nature than themselves. Under any circumstances it is anticipated that the sympathy engendered by mutual ugliness will develop into a warmer sentiment, and lead in many instances to a closer union attended by the happiest results.

MR. White, the Director of Public Instruction in the North-western Provinces, has issued a departmental Circular to Head Masters of Zillah schools, laying down instructions to assist them in introducing physical exercises and games of bodily strength and skill among their pupils. Cricket and Football Clubs are suggested, as also fives, hockey, fencing, wrestling, running, leaping, and other gymnastic exercises. Directions are also given for the holding of annual athletic sports.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Evening News* at Puri says:—"On the 31st July last, a crow alighted on the right hand of the presiding deity of the Puri temple. The news spread like wild-fire and Hindus of all grades were struck with panic, as it was considered that the incident was fraught with some inauspicious omen. Popular impression is that some public calamity is looming in the immediate future. The belief is, however, realized to some extent, as distress on account of scarcity has already been felt by the people in the Khurda Sub-Division of the District. Relief centres have already been opened, and the construction of a public road has been sanctioned by the Government."

IN no country of the world has the Press made such gigantic strides as in the United States of America. The first newspaper appeared in 1704, and till 1723 was the only one with 16,000 copies annually. In 1871 there were 5,871 newspapers and reviews with 1,508,000,000 copies, and in 1886, —14,156 papers issued more than 31,000,000,000 copies annually.

THE Secretary of State has asked the Government of India for detailed proposals regarding the scheme for the abolition of the Presidency Army system.

BRITISH influence in Kabul is being strengthened. The Amir has expressed a wish for a visit of trusted officials from India to make known to him fully the

wishes of the Government on various questions. The inivitation has been accepted, and early in October a mission headed by Mr. E. W. Durand, the Foreign Secretary, and escorted by a small body of native troops, will start for Kabul. The visit is likely to last ten days or a fortnight.

THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

THE rate of speed of a pigeon on the wing is a matter of considerable interest. In a contest at Turin lately there were 280 pigeons on trial. The bird that obtained the gold medal made the journey from Turin to Modena, a distance of 162¾ English miles, at the rate of nearly 35 miles an hour. The silver medal was awarded to a bird belonging to the same town, which attained a speed of a little over 34½ miles an hour. The pigeons that had shorter distances to fly attained a higher speed, one of these winning the gold medal for a speed of 38¼ miles an hour; and the silver medal bird made 35¼ miles an hour.

WE learn from the Administration report of the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta for 1887-88, that the total debt of the trust, exclusive of the advances received from Government for the dock works, at Kidderpore, at the close of the year, was Rs.1,22,89,831. Against this debt, the Trust has assests amounting to Rs. 2,13 60,352, exclusive of the value of the river frontage lands, which were made over to the Commissioners, free of cost. The income in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 35,65,361 against Rs. 31,67,804, in the year before. The expenditure was Rs. 32,99,415 against Rs. 27,80,763 in 1886-87. The advances received for the dock works at Kidderpore amounted to Rs. 84,00,000, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 84,58,536. These works were inspected, and the reports show that they progressed satisfactorily. The receipts of the Strand Bank lands amounted to Rs. 1,83,931. The statistical returns show that the tonnage was larger than in any preceding year, which indicates that the trade of Calcutta is developing. Ten casualties happend to vessels in charge of assistant Harbour Masters. Three cases of fire occurred on board. In one of these, the cargo was damaged. The income derived from the Port Commissioners' Tramway line was Rs. 2,85,912, being Rs. 1,15,761 in excess of 1886-87 and higher than that of any previous year.

A GRAND demonstration was made at Dacca and much enthusiasm displayed when the Lieutenant-Governor arrived there on Monday at noon. 101 bombs were fired. The strand was illuminated. On arriving his Honor received the municipal address. His Honor afterwards visited the hospital, jail and asylum, and held a reception afterwards. He attended the Nawab's "At Home," and visited the school and college on Tuesday.

The Chota Nagpore Administration Report tsates that "progress is being made in the acquisition of land for the Bengal Nagpore Railway Company. There was some hesitation in determining the point of junction with the East Indian Railway line, and the Assensole route was not finally selected till last cold weather. Station sites have now been selected, and every effort is being made to have the rails laid as far as Purulia by the 1st January, 1889. The Benares-Cuttack line, which, according to the plans approved by Government, will intersect the Bengal Nagpore line at Purulia, has not yet been taken in hand. It is difficult, as Mr. Stevens observes, to overestimate the effect which these two lines will have in developing the resources of the Division."

THE management of horse-breeding operations in India has been definitely transferred from the control of the military authorities to the Reveuue and Agricultnral Department.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India on the question of the managment of the treasury balances, objection being taken to the large withdrawal recently made from the Bank of Bombay to increase the reserve treasury balances.

LADY Dufferin will, it is understood, probably visit Lahore about the middle of November for the purpose of the opening the Lady Aitchison Hospital —an institution closely connected with the operations which are being carried out in the Punjab by the provincial branch of the National Association for supplying medical aid to the women of India.

IT is said that the Maharajah of Jaipur will visit Calcutta in December in order to bid farewell to the retiring Viceroy and make his obeisance to Lord Lansdowne.

ADVICES have been received that Major Barttelot left comp at Yambanga early in June with 500 men to convey supplies to Stanley.

FRIDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

AN instantaneous interest-indicator is noticed by the *Scientific American*. "We are told that a machine, —by which the interest on any sum, from 10,000 dols. to 1 dol., from ten years to one day, at any rate per cent., may be determined in thirty seconds by simply turning a knob,—has been patented by Mr. C. M. Dunham, of St. Joseph, Mo. An interest sheet is wound around the rollers inside the machine, which are roted by the knobs at the side to stop at the given amount desired, and given rate percent, as printed on the interest sheet, this portion then appearing in the open space on the left-hand margin of the machine. Then the small metal tablets on the face and across the centre are thrown up with the point of the pencil, for the time the interest is to be computed. This being done, the required interest is in plain view. By the use of this machine all mental and three-fourths of physical labour is dispensed with. It is quicker than books or charts. It is safer than books or charts, because you cannot see any figures but those you wish to see. It keeps its own time. It does not get on the wrong line, or in the wrong column. It is indorsed by bankers and the business public generally. The machine is made of brass and nickel-plated, the letters and figures being sunk and filled with black. It is 12 inches in length, 4 inches high, and 4 inches wide."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that the major portion of the Public Works Secretariat will be left behind at Simla this winter, only a camp office coming down for the season to Calcutta.

THE scheme for a Railway between Constantinople and Bagdad is again being talked about. Its length will be about 1,400 miles, and the country through which it will run is well populated, is rich in minerals, and promises large quantities of grain. The line will also shorten the distance between Europe and India by nine or ten days.

ISHAK KHAN has revolted in Afghan-Turkistan against the Amir. The story is that the Amir summoned Ishak to Cabul, but the latter declined to come, and secretly warned his adherents to remove their families from the capital. Then followed his revolt and the sending of troops, under a trusted emissary, Sharbat Khan, to Maimana. The Wali of that place seems to have joined the movement, but the troops deposed him and appealed to the Governor of Herat for assistance. Saad-ud-din promptly sent Rustum Ali, brother of Ferarmoz Khan, the Commander-in-Chief at Herat, Maimana, and as this man is a fine soldierly young fellow, he may check the revolt. It will require serious defection among the Afghan troops in Herat and Afghan-Turkistan to shake the Amir's power seriously north of the Hindu Kush.

IT is understood, says the *World*, that Lord Dufferin is so impressed with the argument in favour of the Army Corps as opposed to the Presidency system of military administration in India, that he intends to represent to the India Office the advisability of adopting the recommendations of the Simla Commission. The members of the Finance Committee, after full consideration, have pledged themselves to the scheme on the ground of economy. Lord Dufferin and Sir Frederick Roberts favour it as tending to promote efficiency as well as economy.

IN consonance with the utterances of the German Press, a letter from St. Petersburg affirms that the only result of the Imperial meeting is a purely platonic *rapprochement* between Russia and Germany, and that no special arrangement with regard to any pending questions has been concluded. As to the Bulgarian question, which, it is said, has been repeatedly discussed by the two monarchs and their ministers, it is not likely that Russia would deviate from the line of policy which she has followed hitherto. Nevertheless, it is admitted on all sides that the personal intercourse between the two Emperors has been a welcome manifestation of their pacific intentions, which cannot fail to dispel, at least for a time, the fears of international complications.

A REPORT is said to be current in diplomatic circles in Vienna that Prince Waldemar has been designated by the Czar and the German Emperor as the successor of Prince Ferdinand for the throne of Bulgaria. The Kings of Greece and Denmark are said to oppose the proposal.

FATHER NEUT, Rector of St. Xavier's College, has in a very able letter published in the *Daily News* exposed the evils of cramming fostered by the system of payment-by-results. "The University Examinations already have been doing much harm in this diection, but the evil has been intensified by the introduction of the system into elementary classes in schools aided by Government. To pass the Inspector's examination, like gaining the University degrees, has become the sole aim of scholars and teachers, and this results only in cram to the great detriment of the formation of the mind."

SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

THE Post Office authorities, whatever their shortcomings, must be given credit for their desire to consult the convenience of the public. The value-payable system is a great boon, though not unalloyed, and now the raising of the limit of Indian Money Orders from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600, is a change that will be greatly appreciated.

AT a meeting of the members of the Calcutta Public Library held on the 20th instant to elect a Vice-Chairman in the place of the late Mr. John Hart, Mr. C. E. Dissent was unanimously appointed to fill the vacancy, and Mr. T. Howe was nominated in his place as a member of the Council.

A LARGE number of landholders and traders living in the suburbs of Calcutta have submitted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor praying for an extension of the jurisdiction of the Suburban Small Cause Court to suits for Rs. 1,000, as also to empower such Courts to try suits for arrears of rent for homestead lands.

AFTER a deal of patching up the Police Court buildings have at last been condemned. They are to be demolished, and a new block erected on the same site, in the same style as the Small Cause Court.

THE Maharajah of Ulwar has applied for the services of a British officer to advise and assist him in placing his army in an efficient state, his offer to aid in the defence of the frontier having been accepted by the Government of India.

THE Punjab Chiefs who have been invited to send representatives to Simla to discuss the re-organisation of their forces, are Jhind, Nabha, Bhawalpore, Puttiala, and Kapurthala.

THE officers of the India Jute Mills, Seramporee and of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta, havs trained, two sets of pigeons which carry letter. from the former place to the latter, and *vice versa*. These feathered messengers are of foreign breed, This journey they are said to perform within half-an hour or so, and never miss their destination.

IT is rumoured on reliable authority that Dinizulu has surrendered.

M. GOBLET'S reply to Signor Crispi is couched in terms similar to the note addressed by him to the Powers on the 3rd instant.

A TELEGRAM from Bhamo states that the Yunan Government prohibits the passage of foreign salt across the frontier in order to protect the native salt revenue, but the local Government has received no information as yet on the subject. This would entail it is said a diminution of the trade through Bhamo to the value of about eight lakhs annually.

ON Monday evening a boat with fifty passengers sank in the Nerbudda river, while crossing from the Broach side to the other bank. Nineteen person only were saved, and the remainder are supposed to be drowned.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A. F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Tuesday*, the 28*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. Theorem of Leibnitz.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 28*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Expansion by Heat, of Liquids and Gases.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J., on *Wednesday*, the 29*th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: All about the Moon.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *30th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Dispersion.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the 31*st Inst.* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: First Law of Motion.

LECTURE by Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc., F. G. S., on *Friday*, the 31*st Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Metamorphic Rocks.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 25th, 1888. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1888.

"THE BENGALI BABU"

"THE Bengali Babu," we know, is a term of reproach among many Anglo-Indians. The term is associated with conceit, blatant nonsense, and a spirit of disaffection. It is useless to hide the truth. The fact is well-known, and should be boldly stated. From the highest to the lowest amongst Anglo-Indians in India, the name of the Bengali Babu is hated and ridiculed. The Babu is credited with all that is mean, dishonorable and vile. He may have a smattering of English education, but that cannot palliate his faults; it only sets them in a clearer light. The faults are innate in the Bengali character, and no amount of superficial education can eradicate them. Their turpitude of mind and moral depravity have now been exposed, and they should be treated with the contempt they deserve. This is the feeling of Anglo-Indians with regard to the Bengali Babu; and they lose no opportunity to give vent to their feeling. 'Put down the Bengalis,' is the cry we hear everywhere in Anglo-India. We begin to lose all patience when we hear these unjust aspersions cast upon our national character. What wonder is there that the Native Press shouldbe tempted to retaliate, when theyreceive such grave provocation from their AngloIndian fellow-subjects?

It is not in Anglo-India alone that Bengalis are hated and despised. In England also reports are spread of the disloyalty of the Bengalis, and the minds of the British public are poisoned against them. The accounts which we receive from England show that efforts are made there to misrepresent us in every possible way. We are not to be trusted. Our professions of loyalty are utterly valueless—nay more, they are base and insincere. The English people are utterly ignorant of our real feelings towards the British Government, and are led to believe by designing men that we are enemies of the British Throne and seize every opportunity to undermine the influence and prestige of the Government in our country. We all know that the sentiments ascribed to us are utterly false; but the mischief is being done, and unless immediate steps are taken by our countrymen to counteract it, the evil will be incurable.

Both our friends and foes point out to us the opinion which is entertained in England against the conduct of the Native Press towards the Government. That opinion is decidedly adverse to our countrymen. A real friend of Bengal and Bengalis, who won the confidence of the leaders of our society, and did substantial good to the Province, expressed his disgust at the wild utterances of the Vernacular Press, and characterised their efforts to abuse Government officials as "tail—lashings of Young Bengal" which are calculated to bring Bengal to grief.

Sir Richard Garth also is a sincere friend of the Bengalis. His broad sympathies are well-known, and his 'Plain Truths about India,' plainly shows that he feels a deep interest in our welfare and would do all in his power to help us. His opinions should certainly carry weight with us. Speaking of the meetings of the National Congress, this is what he says regarding the feeling of the British public towards the Bengalis:

"Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is undoubtedly the fact, that the gentlemen who attended these Congresses are for the most part in high social position, and the recognised leaders of native thought and opinion; and if, in their honest endeavours to correct abuses, and to bring about what they believe to be wholesome reforms, they are treated unfairly by the English Press, what wonder is it, that the crowd of disaffected scribblers, who write in the native papers, should vent their spleen and indignation in the only way that is open to them, by abusing the British Government?

Of course I do not mean for a moment to justify this abuse. There is no justification for it. It is doing incalculable mischief to the cause of unity and progress, and it is giving the Bengalis generally, (and very undeservedly), a bad name. The English people are naturally disgusted with the accounts which they read, of the disloyalty which prevails in the capital of India; and as Calcutta is taking a leading part in the proceedings of the Congress, the excesses of the native Press become associated with the Congress in the public mind.

If the loyal native gentlemen of Calcutta, who, I am quite sure, disapprove of this spirit of disaffection as strongly as we do, would boldly use their influence to repress it, they would not only be vindicating the honor of their own great city, but they would have a far better chance of commending the views of the Congress to the favour of the English people.

One thing, I am afraid, seems tolerably certain: that unless India can find in this country some just and generous champions to espouse her cause, she has very little chance of fair play.

It is clear from the extract given above that Sir Richard Garth is painfully conscious of the feeling of disgust with which the conduct of the Native Press is viewed in England; and the friendly advice he gives us is well worth our attentive consideration. One fact is quite plain from all that we hear against the Bengalis: our rulers are not satisfied with the conduct which the present generation of Bengalis has adopted towards them. Time was when the Bengalis were favored and patronised, and their faults were overlooked. Now, however, the tide has turned against them. The English education they have received has evidently done them an injury, and all well-wishers of Bengal are sincerely sorry that this should be the outcome of our enlightenment and progress.

We are wanting in respect, it is said, to constituted authority; we lose no opportunity of abusing the responsible officers of the Queen's Government; we hold up the English name to ridicule; we deride English manners and customs, and incite the people against the English Government. A notable change has certainly come over the spirit of the times. English social and political institutions are certainly not looked upon with that amount of unquestioning respect which the generation before the present showed to them. There has certainly been a veering of public opinion with regard to this matter. We have been taught, by the light of occidental civilization, to recognise the sterling worth of many of our own social institutions, and we naturally cling to them more than to those imported from foreign countries. We have too great a respect for English character to try to vilify it. Those who do so are ignorant scribblers whose words are utterly contemptible, and no sane man should attach the slightest importance to them. That our rising generation is wanting in due reverence to age and authority, is an evil which we all deplore, and which both the Government and the leaders of our society are laudably anxious to repress with a strong hand. It is, however, a deep-rooted evil, and cannot be cured by heroic remedies. As attention has now been directed towards its baneful effects, it may be confidently hoped that in no long time will it be stamped out from the land.

The most serious charge that has been brought against us is that we abuse the English officials in season and out of season, and thus show our disaffection towards the British Government. We do not plead guilty to the charge. We deny that there is an intimate connection between the two propositions. We deny that one can be derived by a legitimate process of ratiocination from the other. We may be perfectly loyal to the British Government and the British Throne, and yet may find fault with the manner in which certain Government officials perform their duties. The action of a Beames or a Kirkwood may be severely criticised by the Native Press, and yet no right-thinking statesman can impute a shadow of disaffection to the journalists who exposed the misdoings of these representatives of the Government. Individual officers may, and often do, commit irregularities; and native journalists would be wanting in their duty to the public if they do not point them out. To blame the Native Press for exposing the administrative inefficiency, or the high-handed proceedings, of individual officers is unjust and unfair. We are constrained to admit that in the heat of discussion some of our contemporaries go beyond the lengths of legitimate criticism and use language which is calculated to give offence. It is not in human nature, we know, to put up with insults which are heaped upon the Native Press by the recognised organs of Anglo-Indian officials; but still if our native contemporaries could keep their temper and meet the diatribes of Anglo-Indian papers by weapons of legitimate criticism the advantage would be with them, and not with those who provoke them to use violent language. We should never forget that a representation of our grievances urged respectfully and moderately would command greater attention than if made in offensive and outrageous language. Whenever the officers of Government commit irregularities, expose them by all means; criticise as strongly as you wish the administrative measures of Government; but never forget the deference you owe the representives of our beloved Sovereign. If they are wrong point out their mistake, and show them the right way; but do not impute *motives* to them when they inaugurate measures which do not meet with your approval. Show by your conduct that you are *gentlemen*, both in your deeds and words, and you will command the respect of all right-thinking Englishmen. We are all grateful for the blessings of British rule, and we must show our gratitude by showing proper deference to the representatives of our sovereign. If we do so, we shall have the sympathy of the British public with us. It is absolutely necessary that this sympathy should be secured. The privileges we want can never be granted till we show by our conduct that we deserve them. You may have the requisite intellectual and moral qualifications for the boons you covet, and still you will never get them till you win, by your gentlemanly conduct, the favor of those who have the power to grant them.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

NOTHING can be more absurd than the cry raised by some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries that the scheme of local self-Government in India, and especially in Bengal, has proved a dead failure. They read the remarks of a not over-impartial Sanitary Commissioner on the insanitary state of a town here and a town there, and from these isolated facts they draw the general conclusion that the natives are incapable of the act of self-Government. If the truth must be told, both sanitation and self-Government are in India as old as the hills. Long before European nations had any idea of sanitation and self-Government, we in India had scientific and religious works in which the rules of sanitation were laid down and enjoined, and we had legal works too in which the principles of self-Government, namely those of village communities and of Punchayets, were clearly expounded and made obligatory. And we are now told by ignorant publicists that we are incapable of the art of self-Government, and are ignorant of the laws of sanitation. The Hindus are one of the cleanliest nations in the world. They are cleanly in their persons and in their habitations. Every Hindu bathes every day throughout the year; and this is made, by their religion, a matter of absolute necessity, since without performing ablutions no Hindu can say his prayers or go through his devotions. And as to the cleanliness of habitation, the poorest Hindu woman every morning religiously sweeps her mud hut with her own hand, and washes the mud floor with a solution of cowdung and water, a practice most wholesome and sanitary in its effects. And this the poor Hindu woman, though ignorant of the theory of sanitation, has been doing long before Julius Cæsar landed on the shores of Britain. And as to self-Government, we had our village Mandals and village Punchayets many centuries before the Christian era. In Europe self-Government and especially sanitation are of modern growth; but with us they are nearly as old as the Himalayas. And we are now told that we understand neither sanitation nor self-Government. The reason why some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries raise the hue and cry of our incapability of self-Government is not far to seek. One reason is, that they do not wish that Natives should have any hand in managing their own affairs; they are to be guided in every thing by Europeans, and thus kept in perpetual pupilage. The other reason is, that the boon of self-Government has been granted by a Viceroy against whom they have a grudge. That the sanitation of some of our towns is in a defective state, is freely admitted; but in what country in the world, Europe included, is the system of sanitation perfect? It is ridiculous to ascribe the defectiveness of the sanitation of some of our towns to the scheme of self-Government. There cannot be a good system of sanitation in any town without a consi-

derable amount of money. Money does not drop down from the clouds like rain. The people have been impoverished by over-taxation and other causes, and they cannot afford to pay much for keeping their towns clean; hence the Municipal Commissioners have not the means at their disposal for making the improvements they desire. If Government would give grants-in-aid, the wheel of sanitary improvement would roll on rapidly in every town and village in the country. But as Government does not open its purse-strings, and the people are too poor to pay, the work of sanitary reform is necessarily impeded. It is unfair on the part of some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries to ascribe the insanitary state of some of our towns to the system of self-Government. It does not require the wisdom of a Solomon to see through the motives which actuate them. They want to deprive us of the boon of local self-Government and they therefore exclaim :—"Look at their towns, look at their drains, look at their streets full of puddles! These Natives like filth. They have no idea of cleanliness. The Municipal Commissioners have no notion of their duty. They are a lazy and quarrelsome set. They are good-for-nothing fellows. This is the effect of local self-Government. Down with local self-Government!" This is the reasoning of some of our contemporaries, and it is, what logicians call the fallacy of *non causa pro causa*. There is no causal connection between self-government and insanitation. There is as much connection between the fall of the Tenterden steeple and the formation of the Goodwin Sands. The real cause of insanitation is impecuniosity. Our drains are dirty, because we have no money, and Government will not help us to have clean drains. That is the real truth. Government will write reams of resolutions, and will create Boards, which, as Lord Dalhousie said, are only screens, but will not give a penny. How can the work of sanitary reform get on? Are Municipal Commissioners expected to raise large sums of money from a people well nigh reduced to starvation? Or are they expected to raise all the money required from among themselves? It is not self-Government, it is not the Municipal Commissioners who are to blame. Paucity of silver is the sole cause. We have said above that there is no causal connection between self-government and insanitation; we now go a step further and maintain that self-government has, during the last few years, greatly improved sanitation. Any one that compares the state of our towns and villages a few years ago with their present state, will notice a marked improvement. A great deal of nonsense has been written on the supposed insanitary state of the towns of Serampore and Dacca; but any one that knows the state in which these towns were before the scheme of local self-Government was introduced into the country, and compares it with their present state cannot help noticing the improvements that have been recently made. It is surely not pretended that Serampore and Dacca are now in a more insanitary state than they were five years ago,—the very reverse being patent to the observation of every one who knows those towns. This improvement is due only to the elective municipal system. So that local self-Goverment, instead of preventing, only promotes sanitary reform. And it is to be remembered that self-government, in its present form, is yet in a state of infancy; and as it grows to youth and maturity it will, no doubt, fulfil all the expectations built upon it by the noble Marquis who introduced it into the country. To vary the figure, the tree of self-Government will yet bear noble and golden fruit.

One of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, alluding to Matthew Arnold's five characteristics of civilization, namely, power of conduct, power of intellect, power of manners, power of beauty, and power of living, denies to the people of India, the last attribute, the power of living. We plead guilty to the soft impeachment. Max Muller described our ancestors, the ancient Hindus, as "a nation of philosophers." They sat loosely upon the things of this life, repaired to the forests and betook themselves to meditation and prayer; and we their unworthy descendants inherit their philosophical and contemplative tendencies. Unlike John Bull, who values the body more than the soul,—and especially one part of the body, the stomach,—we value the soul more than the body. A countryman of ours, Pandit Sivanath Sastri, who is now in England, writing recently to a contemporary, says that amongst John Bull's qualities which struck him most, are his devotion to the god Bacchus, his hatred of asceticism, and his instense enjoyment of pleasure; or as Matthew Arnold would say, John Bull has in a high degree the power of living. We confess that we are somewhat deficient in this power, as we set greater store by things intellectual, things moral, and things beautiful! We, as a rule, are not pleasure-seekers and Mammon-worshipers. But though we prefer the soul to the body, we do not entirely neglect the care of the body; we attend to its comforts and keep it in subjection, as we think that the pampering of the flesh debases the higher part of our nature. Our English friends are teaching us to enjoy the things of this life more than we did before, and we only trust they will not succeed in making us altogether sensual and materialistic.

THE INDIAN PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

ONCE on a time there lived a Mahammadan peasant who used to remain out in the fields all day, and his wife daily brought him rice which he ate under a tree. One day while he was busy ploughing his paddy field, his wife put the dish of rice under the tree uncovered, and went away. There was a crow perched on a high branch of the tree immediately over the dish of rice, and it defiled the rice. The peasant on coming to his plate of rice, found it defiled. The question was should he eat the rice or not? Unable to solve this case of conscience, he went to a Mollah, and put the case to him. The Mollah said that he did not find any deliverance on the subject either by the great prophet himself or by any of the minor prophets. After casting about a little, he said to the peasant, "Go and ask the opinion of a learned Baahmin of the village, and then return to me and tell me his opinion." The peasant accordingly wended his way to the village, sought out a Brahmin, and put the case before him. The Brahmin after hearing the case said, "You wretch! how can you eat rice defiled in the manner you mention? Throw it all away." The peasant, agreeably to promise, returned to the Mollah and told him what the Brahmin had said. The Mollah replied, "a faithful Mahammadan must do exactly the opposite of what a Hindu does. Go and eat the rice, after throwing away the little portion that is defiled." This was the feeling between the Mahammadan and the Hindu long ago. What the ichneumon is to the snake, what the Mogul is to the Patan, what a red rag is to the Brahmini bull, a Hindu was to a Mahammadan. We thought that all that was now changed after the advent of the British, by the influence of English education. But it seems we were mistaken. The Mahammadan is determined to do exactly the opposite of what a Hindu does. Last week we briefly noticed the establishment of the Indian Patriotic Association, and wished it success. How could we help doing so, when we, as Hindu Patriots, are approached in the sacred name of Patriotism? As Hindu Patriots we are bound to hold out the right hand of fellowship to every Native of India who professes patriotism. We take this opportunity, however, to give a bit of advice to the promoters and members of this Patriotic Association. In the first place, we desire to say that we have high respect for Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the guiding genius of this Association. He has done good service to Government and the country, and we wish him long life and prosperity. In the second place, we like the name of the Association. We are "Hindu Patriots;' but the Association is more catholic in its scope; it calls itself the "Indian" Patriotic Association, including Hindus, Mahammadans, Christians, and other religionists. In defence of ourselves, however, we may be permitted to remark that, in all probability, our great predecessor, the projector of this journal, the lamented Harish Chunder Mookerjee meant by the term "Hindu" what it signifies etymologically, namely, any one that lives on this side the river Sindhu or the Indus,—"Hindu" just as Hafta (a week) is a corruption of Saptaha. So that as Hindu Patriots we represent all the nationalities which have their habitatton on this side the Indus. But this merely in passing. In the third place, we like the epithet "Patriotic." It is not only the Indian Association, but the Indian Patriotic Association. It is a grand name. We trust the Association will always be true to its name. We trust it will always be "patriotic." And what is patriotism but a love of one's own country, an intense desire to promote the material, political, social and moral welfare of one's countrymen? If this be the aim of the Indian Patriotic Association,—and the name indicates that it is—then we wish it God-speed. But the important question is, how does this Patriotic Association intend to show its patriotism? How does it mean to promote the welfare of the people of India? Its prospectus tells us that it intends to write, from time to time, pamphlets on important Indian subjects, and circulate them by thousands in the British Isles. A truly laudable object! The people of the United Kingdom in general are grossly ignorant of all Indian subjects, and even members of the House of Commons, who are all educated and intelligent gentlemen, take so little interest in Indian affairs, on account of their ignorance, that an Indian subject is said to be the dinner-bell of the House of Commons. Hence no work can be more useful than the dissemination of knowledge about India amongst the people of the United Kingdom. But every thing depends on the nature and character of the knowledge or information which is communicated. If the infant Association intends in its publications to tell the people of England that we here are all right, that we have got all that we want, that we have no grievances, that Government is doing all that we wish for, that we have no higher aspirations than to become Knights and Rajas and to make profound *salaams* to Huzoor, and that in every respect our felicity is complete—if the Association intends to say this or something like this, in its publications, then it must take away the epithet "Patriotic" from its name. An Association which is satisfied with the present state of things, which advocates no forward movement, which has no high aspirations, has no right to call itself Patriotic. Indian Patriotism is inconsistent with satisfaction with the present state of things and with fulsome adulation of Government. We are thankful to Government for what it has done for us, but at the same time we do not say that it has done all that is necessary to be done. We say this because it is generally believed that this movement at Aligurh has been set agoing with a view to counteract the influence of the National Congress. If this be the object of the new Association, then it has no title to the name "Patriotic." The object of all our Associations throughout the country, the British Indian Association, the Indian Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Madras Presidency Association and the National Congress, is to push on the country in its forward movement in the path of progress. If the Aligurh Association does not join in that work, along with the others, we cannot recognize it as a Patriotic Association. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is a man of sense. He knows the wants of the country. Let him and his associates state in their pamphlets the wants of the people, the disabilities they labour under, the grievances they have, and they will do good service to the country. Let them not be deluded by the plaudits of the *Pioneer* or the *Englishman*, who will no doubt laud them to the skies for trying to stop the progress of the National Congress. If Sir Syed thinks he will succeed in crushing the Congress, he is wofully mistaken. He may as well think of crushing the Himalaya. The Congress has taken deep root in the soil, and it will go on growing till it becomes a gigantic tree, spreading its branches all over India, and affording genial shelter to its teeming millions. It will succeed because it is a peaceful, a constitutional movement. Arguments are its only weapons—it has neither moonlighters nor dynamiters to back it. If Sir Syed Ahmed Khan puts himself at the head of this movement, he

will earn for himself imperishable renown, and lasting benefit for his country.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

THE list of business to be brought forward before the Railway Conference which is about to assemble at Simla, has been published. But we are exceedingly disappointed and sorry to find that the published list does not include the subjects in which the Native travelling public is deeply interested. The great mass of the people, of course, travel in the lowest class and it is well-known that the receipts from third-class passengers form the backbone of the coaching traffic. We learn from Colonel Conway-Gordon's recently published Report on Indian Railways for 1887-88, that the total number of passengers carried during the year was, in round numbers, 95½ millions. Of these, the lower class passengers constituted 97·33 per cent., the second class 2·24, and the first class only 0·43 per cent. It is thus manifest that the lower class passengers contribute almost the whole revenue derived from coaching traffic. And yet the comfort and convenience of lower class passengers are notoriously ignored on the Indian Railways. The evil is not of recent growth: it has, indeed, existed since the introduction of railways into this country. It attracted the attention of the Government of India, nearly a quarter of a century ago. Lord Lawrence, who was then Viceroy, took up the subject in right earnest and recorded a strong resolution, calling upon the railway authorities in India to look to the convenience of lower class passengers. That resolution, like all Government orders which are designed for the good of the children of the soil, practically became a dead letter almost as soon as it was published. Ten years afterwards the question was again taken up by Lord Northbrook, who issued another Resolution thereon in 1875, but that resolution did not produce any better result than its predecessor had done. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the Indian railways do not exist for the sake of a handful of Europeans, but for the teeming millions of the country who cannot afford to travel in a higher class than the lowest. But while so much is done for the exceedingly limited number of first and second class passengers, no body thinks of the poor and helpless men and women who constitute the very backbone of the passenger traffic. We must also remember that even the better classes of Indians who do not travel in upper classes avoid doing so for fear of being ill-treated and insulted by rampant Anglo-Indians. It cannot be said that this fear is altogether groundless. On the contrary, it is but too well founded. In many instances Native gentlemen travelling in the first or second class have been insulted by their European fellow-passengers, and they have had actually ask to Station Masters to put them in a lower class. For this reason we find very few respectable Natives travelling first or second class unless they can afford to have a whole carriage or compartment reserved. The disinclination of the better classes of Natives to travel in the upper classes for fear of being ill-treated by Europeans will continue so long as its cause is not removed. This fact should not be lost sight of in considering the question of promoting the comfort and confidence of lower class passengers travelling Indian Railways.

The greatest discomfort to which lower class passengers are subjected is, of course, over-crowding; and this evil assumes gigantic proportions at times of *melas* or religious festivals. In ordinary seasons the lower class accommodation provided in Railway carriages is barely sufficient to meet the requirements of the case. On extraordinary occasions it is absolutely necessary to increase that accommodation; but nothing of the sort is done. The consequence is that in pilgrim seasons human beings are huddled into third and intermediate class carriages as if they were so many cattle. And, as a matter of fact, cattle-trucks are sometimes used for carrying third-class parsengers. Then, these passengers experience considerable difficulty in purchasing their tickets at large stations lke Howrah, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Benares, Lucknow &c. A single booking-office is not enough to meet the necessities of third-class passengers in pilgrim seasons. In such seasons temporary additional booking offices for third-class passengers ought to be established on the road from the city to the Railway station. The opening of these offices for short periods in times of *melas* will not cost much, while they will afford much needed relief to the Native travelling public. Then, proper facilities should be given to Native women to travel on our railways. It is notorious that respectable females avoid travelling by railway whenever they can possibly do so, if they cannot afford to provide themselves with special accommodation. Our English friends and go-a-head reformers may laugh at the practice of keeping the women of this country in seclusion. So long as the present state of things exists the various Railways lines, in their own interests as well as in those of the general tax-preyer, must be compelled to accommodate their arrangements to the prevailing custom of the country. Lord Northbrook, in his resolution of 1875, of which mention has been made above, suggested that Native women that wanted privacy in Railway travelling might adopt the practice of veiling themselves as in Turkey. But this suggestion, as might have been expected, has up to this time remained a dead letter. National habits, like national tastes, cannot be altered in a day. The Railway authorities must be made to provide ample special accomodation for females in all passenger trains. On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway and on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway a whole third carriage is reserved for Native women in every passenger train. The same course should be followed on all lines. And at least one compartment of an intermediate class carriage should be similarly set apart in all passenger trains. There should also be a limited number of female ticket-collectors on all railways. At all hours of day and night male ticket-collectors now peep into women's reserved compartments for checking tickets, and, if any passengers are asleep awaken them rudely. In the second place, greater facilities should be given for securing reserved accomodation in trains. At all times and seasons a third-class or intermediate-class compartment ought to be available on payment of six fares. Then, again, all carriages and compartments reserved for women must be provided with retiring accommodation. There may be difficulties in the way of providing such accommodation in carriages for all lower class passengers. But no objection should be allowed to stand in the way of attaching a bath-room to women's reserved carriages and compartments in all passenger trains.

We observe that among the questions which will come before the Railway Conference for consideration, is a proposal to establish only two classes of passenger carriages on the Indian Railways, on the system in force on the Midland Railway in England. We are told that, as a supplementary provision, facilities would be given to travellers, desiring greater comfort to obtain, at a moderate extra charge, special carriages or special accommodation in carriages, fitted somewhat like Pullman cars. We must in the interests of the Native travelling public strongly protest against the adoption of the proposal in question. It is utterly unsuited to the circumstances of this country. We are emphatically of opinion that so far from establishing only two classes of passenger carriages on Indian Railways, the Conference should resolve that the practice of having Intermediate-class carriages must be extended to all the lines on which it does not obtain at present.

STOCK NOTES.

The Government of India has at last been constrained to admit that the public look on Stock Notes with disfavour. A Resolution on the subject has been recently issued in the Financial Department. The resolution states that, in spite of the modifications introduced in 1885, the amount of annual sales of Stock Notes is still very small and that the system has not become popular. The Supreme Government finds that the public have never adopted these securities at all as a regular form of investment, and that the complaints which have been made of the great hardship resulting from the depreciation of the notes and the difficulty of realising them at any price, are well-founded. The Government, having now re-examined the subject, have with regret been forced to the conclusion that the experiment ought to be abandoned. It has accordingly been decided to discontinue the further sale of Stock Notes and withdraw those in circulation. A little over 16 lakhs of Notes are now held by the public, and these will be converted, on application at any Government Treasury, into promissory notes of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-83, if tendered in even hundreds of rupees. Notes of less value than Rs. 100 will be bought up by the Comptroller-General, and converted into promissory notes, and held on account of the Treasury.

When the Stock-Note experiment was first started in 1882, we confidently predicted that it would turn out a miserable failure, and our prediction, though laughed at at the time, has been fulfilled to the very letter. The object of the scheme which emanated from the versatile genius of Sir Theodore Hope, while Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, was to afford opportunities for safe investment to the poorer classes, and thereby to benefit the masses by fertilising petty savings and encouraging thrift. The author of the scheme hoped that it would be possible to raise by the issue of Stock Notes the amount which then used to be borrowed annually for Productive Public Works in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Fawcett's Select Committee on Indian Public Works—namely, 2½ crores of rupees. Sir John Strachey had previously tried the experiment affording to the people of India greater facilities for investing their capital in railways by the issue of what was called "Local Debenture Loans." The failure of the experiment did not in any way discourage the authors of the Stock-Note scheme. Their benevolence suggested to them that if they could only provide the masses of India with a safe mode of investment of their savings profitable to themselves and the community, they would not only feel grateful to the *Sarkar*, but would at once give up the habit of hoarding in the shape of coin and ornaments, and depositing with small bankers and petty private money-lenders. With this noble object the stock-note scheme was introduced six years ago and the Government of India hoped that it would prove a success. Sir Evelyn Baring, in announcing the scheme, told us that in European countries, especially France, a very large amount of money might be obtained in small sums from the natives of the country if facilities were afforded for their investment. Sir Evelyn expected that the same thing would happen in this country, forgetting that in a matter of this kind there could be no analogy between European countries and India. In European countries, especially in France, the peasentry, speaking generally, are fairly prosperous, whereas in India they have, as a rule, no resources beyond the current harvest. If a cultivator in this country could manage in a prosperous year to save a few rupees, he would rather lay out his money on purchase of domestic brass utensils or on ornaments for his wife or daughter than invest it at 4 per cent.

Shortly after the introduction of the stock-note scheme, the Government found that it would not be an easy task to sell the new notes. Official pressure was accordingly, brought to bear upon to Native bankers in the Upper Provinces—such a measure could not, of course, be adopted in Bengal—to induce them to undertake the sale of the new securities. In the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces four syndicates were formed consisting of Native bankers and stock notes for many lakhs of rupees were forced upon them. These gentlemen represented that there was no demand at all for the new notes; but at first no heed was given to their representations. They were told to do all that lay in their power to promote the sale of the notes; but when their most strenuous efforts in this direction failed, the Government took back from them the notes which had remained unsold on their hands. But even then the Financial Department did not abandon the experiment. The Government of India held that means should be adopted for making Stock Notes popular, and invited the opinions of the various

Local Governments regarding the best method of popularising the notes. After considering the replies received from the Local Governments which were generally adverse to the scheme, the Supreme Government came to the conclusion that the sale of the notes should be continued. It held that the smallness of the sales up to that time might be attributed to causes in existence at the time of the issue of the notes, the operation of which had in part ceased, and of which the effect would not be indefinitely prolonged. Certain changes were made in the rules regarding Stock Notes; and it was still hoped that this mode of investment would become more popular, and that the advantages of the system might be obtained in course of time. We again ventured to point out that even with the modifications introduced Stock Notes would not be more acceptable, and our anticipation has been realised. The history of the Stock Notes scheme conclusively shows what little knowledge our foreign rulers actually possess of the feelings, wishes and circumstances of the teeming millions whose destinies have been committed into their hands.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

LORD LANSDOWNE is expected to reach Calcutta on the 8th of December on which day his Lordship takes over charge from Lord Dufferin. Lord Dufferin will leave Calcutta on the 10th of December. Lord Lansdowne's stay at Bombay will not, therefore, last for more than 24 hours.

REUTER announces that the Parnell Commission will commence its sittings on the 16th of October.

THE German emperor keeps on harping on the martial key. On the occasion of unveiling a statue erected in memory of the late Prince Frederick Charles at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, His Majesty said that forty-two millions of Germans were prepared to die sooner than surrender a single stone of the territories conquered by German arms.

Calcutta *budmashes* seem to be on the ascendant. A native woman was waylaid between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night in Circular Road by a gang of roughs, and robbed of her clothes. Complaints frequently reach us from Machuabazar and its neighbourhood of regular backmails being levied by organinised *gundas*. The Police ought to have a sharp look out for these scoundrels.

WE are glad to learn that the Government of Bengal has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for repairs to the Nawab Nazim's palace at Murshidabad. An expenditure of Rs. 5,000 has also been sanctioned to restore the Makbara of Moorshed Koolee Khan at Khatra, it being in a dilapidated condition.

MAHARAJA Holkar is about to abolish the revenue cess known as *karga chukoti*, which yields about two lakhs and a quarter, and is one of the obnoxious imposts levied in the State. And still His Highness is cried down in time and out of time.

AT Wednesday's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Westland introduced a Bill to facilitate the collection of debts on succession, and afford protection to parties paying debts to representatives of deceased persons. The Salt Duties Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

IT is definitely announced that the Agor Valley expedition for punishing the Black mountain tribes will not be undertaken in autumn. There is a talk of reviving the idea in spring if possible. We may almost rest assured that Lord Lansdowne on assuming the reins of Government will not countenance such a warlike scheme. We trust the rumoured Chittagong expedition will have the same fate.

The *Utkal Dipika* attributs the present distress at Khurda to the rigours of the last settlement and the still more rigorous enforcement of the forest rules. It questions the wisdom of giving tuccavi advances with one hand, and collecting rent with the other. The great sufferers are the Bowris, Sohors, Doms, and others who work as labourers when agricultural operations go on, and during the rest of the year live upon the roots, leaves, and fruits of jungle trees, and by the sale of dry wood which they pick up in the jungle. The forest rules deprived them of one means of living, and stoppage of agricultural operations for want of rain put an end to the other. The forest rules it is a relief to learn are now being relaxed.

THE proposal for a Planter's Provident Fund is just engaging the attention of the Planting public. On Monday last a meeting was held in Calcutta under the presidency of Sir Alexander Wilson to consider the matter, and the draft rules are being now discussed. The Fund is intended for the benefit of Managers of Tea Estates and their subordinates who are in receipt of a salary of not less than Rs. 100 a month, and it is to be under the direction of a Committee of Trustees in Calcutta.

A NUMBER of the inhabitants of the Suburbs of Calcutta, as we have said elsewhere, have memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor for increasing the jurisdiction of the Sealdah Small Cause Court. Sealdah Small Cause Court, we are afraid, is over-worked, and we would be unwilling to recommend a proposal the invitable effect of which would be to overburden the Court. There is a great deal of truth in the complaint that the procedure of our ordinary civil tribunals in the Mafassil is expensive and dilatory in the extreme, and we would strongly recommend that measures be devised for simplifying and cheapening the procedure.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY'S Government is evidently convinced that the outstill system is not attended with the best of results. From a circular order of the Board of Revenue, it appears that the Board have reason to believe that the work of inspection is not efficiently done in all districts. District Officers are accordingly requested to direct their Excise Inspectors and Detective Officers to move about in the interior for a considerable number of days in every month, visit each outstill at least once a quarter, and note the number of vats used and their liquid and working capacities, the quantity of liquor distilled and its strength, &c. By constant visits at different periods, including festive and other seasons, the officers should be able to find out the actual local demand for spirits and the quantity of materials worked off.

THE Board of Revenue are not content with the fines imposed in cases of Liquor smuggling. From information in the reports of cases, the Board find that very light sentences—fines of a few rupees only—are very often inflicted in cases of smuggling outstill liquor. Such cases are, it is well-known, most difficult to detect, and the interests of the excise revenue require that, on conviction, the offenders should generally receive exemplary punishment, and the persons who may have been instrumental in securing the convictions should be substantially rewarded. The Board accordingly desire Commissioners and District Officers to see that the views of the Board on the subject are given effect to. In important cases superior officers of the Excise Department should be deputed to conduct them before Magistrates, and to press for heavy fines.

IT is thought rightly enough that Mr. Crawford's case should not be prejudiced by local influence. The Bombay Government has therefore applied to the Government of India to nominate three Commissioners to enquire into the charge against him. It is supposed that a high Civilian and a High Court Judge—probably Justice Wilson—will go from Bengal. It is said that the Government of India will not sanction the trial till it has satisfied itself of Mr. Crawford's guilt. The papers have been sent for.

IT is announced that Lord Colin Campbell will join the Bombay Bar.

MAJOR MELLISS has gone to Kashmir to consult the Maharaja personally, it is said, about the condition of the Durbar troops. We trust these visits will never have to be regretted by the favoured Durbars.

THE frequent silting of the Hidglee Tidal Canal has been a constant source of complaint and we are glad to learn that Rs. 40,000 have been sanctioned for clearing it up.

IT seems that the chances of scarcity brought about by the late rains are not the only evils that we have to encounter and combat. As apprehended the late rains bid fair to have the inevitable result of floods and the neighbourhood of Berhampore and Moorshidabad are already under water. Most of the houses are submerged and distress is great and general. We tremble as we recall to mind the floods of 1885 and if the authorities can afford timely aid a repetition of the calamities of that year may be averted. News comes from the interior of the Hughly District that parts of it are suffering from the overflowing of the Damoder and the Darukessur.

MR. KIRKWOOD has done what little reparation he could to his outraged victim Budhia and we readily accord him his modicum of praise. Five hundred rupees have been placed in the hands of a respectable Patna pleader with directions to support the girl out of its interest and to defray the costs of her restoration to caste. The sum is small but may go a great way in supporting the unfortunate *gowalini*.

WE are glad to see from the illustrated and descriptive catalogue of the Pikeparah Nursery that it is in a flourishing condition. The proprietor of the Nursery, Babu Nrityagopal Chatterji, deserves great credit for the success he has achieved. The Nursery has now been in existence for twenty years, and is increasing in usefulness every year. It is stocked with rare and valuable plants, and is largely patronised by the nobility and gentry of India. We can safely recommend it to those who want good and valuable plants for their gardens and orchards.

A MEMORIAL from the inhabitants of Barrackpur and its neighbourhood is said to have been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, protesting against the withdrawal of the Barrackpur sub-division from the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpur. This, we take it, is in reply to a memorial that was presented some time ago for removing the places in question from the jurisdiction of the cantonment magistracy. It is supposed that the counter-memorial has been got up at the instance of certain amiable gentlemen who cannot think of tolerating Babu agitation and propose to meet the 'wily' Babus on their own grounds and adopt the tactics of getting up counter demonstrations whenever desirable. The inhabitants of the places named have little reason to be enamoured of the cantonment magistracy and it is notorious that Sub-divisional work is sadly neglected and magisterial work is not satisfactory either. There could be no objection to the continuance of the magistracy within the cantonment proper, but there is no reason why the unoffending mafassalities should be constantly subjected to the rigours of "martial law." Administrative merits apart the question of cost may come in, and to obviate it we would suggest that the neighbouring Cantonment magistracy of Dumdum be amalgamated with that of Barrackpore, and the civilians of the neighbourhood be granted civil rule.

WE are glad to note that the following appointments have been made in the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Millet:—Mr. G. C. Sconce to act as Chief Judge, Mr. T. Jones as Second Judge, Mr. K. M. Chatterjee as Third Judge, and Babu Jodu Nath Roy as Fourth Judge. We are glad that the claims of the Subordinate Judicial Ser-

vice have been recognised, and the appointment of Babu Jodu Nath Ray as its representative will give great public satisfaction, for his abilities and zeal are well-known.

THE object of the Bill amending the Small Cause Courts Act is to remove doubts as to the the effect of Debtor's Act and the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, on the proceedings of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, and as to the course of appeal from orders in insolvency matters under the Civil Procedure Code Bill; also to remove doubts as to existing legislation on the procedure of the Small Cause Courts. It substitutes new schedules for the second schedules of the Civil Procedure Code and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act.

SAYS the *Englishman*:—"Both the Bombay and Calcutta Legislative Councils have in some minor matters legislated *ultra vires* in connection with their new Municipal Bills. A short measure will, therefore, be introduced in the Viceregal Council to amend this, and it is hoped that it may be passed by the end of the month. It is particularly desirable in the case of Bombay that the Bill should be passed by the 1st of September." All this is enigmatical, and it is impossible to express an opini n upon the meagre information supplied by the *Englishman*.

BABU ABINASH CHUNDER MITTER, Second Subordinate Judge, Gya, on leave, has been, we are glad to see, appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Sealdah, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Jodu Nath Ray.

THE August Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced on Wednesday last and there are not enough Judges now in the Court to spare one who could take the Original work during the time that Justice Trevelyan was engaged in Sessions work. No defended causes were tried on Wednesday Thursday and Friday. The undefended cases were, however, disposed of by the Chief Justice on Thursday and the Chamber was taken by Justice Trevelyan as usual every morning.

FROM the Burdwan Division the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to receive a favourable account of the working of the District Board during the year. The District Board at Burdwan in particular is reported to have attained a full grasp of its functions in regard to public works, and, excepting some minor details, in respect of education also. The District Board at Bankoora is said to have displayed much orginality and common sense in all matters laid before it for consideration. The Municipal Committees are also reported to have generally done excellent work, attention being paid to sanitation. The attendance at meetings was regular and good. The Burdwan Municipality continued to work well. The Raneegunge Municipality is said to have taken praiseworthy measurses to meet the recent outbreak of cholera in the town. The Municipal Commissioners of Midnapor have been bestirring themselves on the subject of water-supply and sanitation. The Municipal Committees in the districts of Hoogly and Howrah evinced great interest in their work, and the attendance at meetings was fairly regular. All this clearly shows that local Self-Government has not been "a failure" in the Burdwan Division at least.

THE Bill amending the Succession Act, Probate and Administration Act, and Court Fees Act, which Mr. Scoble introduced in the Council on Wednesday, proposes to substitute for Section 90 of the Probate and Administration Act, a section conferring on an Executor or Administrator absolute power of disposal over moveable property. But as regards immoveable property, it subjects the Executor ordinarily to such restrictions, if any, as are imposed on him, by the will appointing him, and the administrator to restrictions similar to those imposed on a Guardian by Acts 40 of 1858 and 20 of 1864. It is also proposed to confer on persons who have already taken out probate or letters of administration under Act 5 of 1881 the unrestricted powers, prospectively and retrospectively, which under the Hindu Wills Act used to be conferred, and under the Indian Succession Act are conferred on Executors and Administrators. It is further proposed to remove all doubt as to whether Section 90 of the Act of 1881 is to be constructed with respect to transfers made after the 1st day of April, 1881, as applying to Executors and Administrators to whom probates and letters of administration, with a copy of the will annexed, were granted under the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, before that day. It has been represented to the Government of India that it is only recently that the restrictive effect of Section 90 of the Probate and Administration Act has been realized, and that the Hindus have gone on taking out probates and letters of administration, with a copy of the will annexed, under the Hindu Wills Act up to the first day of April, 1881. They now find that such of their transfers of property as they had not power to make under the Hindu law are invalid. It appears also that for some yaars after Act 5 of 1881 had come into force, no distinction was made in the public Debt Office between the powers of European and those of Asiatic Executors.

THE Hon. Philip Perceval Hutchins, of the Madras Council, has been appointed to replace Sir Charles Aitchison in the Governor-General's Council. Sir Charles' retirement from the Council will be a great loss to the people and the Empire, for he was a symapathetic friend and an enlightened and liberal counsellor. Both as an administrator and as a Counsellor Sir Charles has been uniformly successful and popular and his departure will be universally regretted in India.

THE hearing of the case against Kunjan Menon, the sub-judge, and others is finished. The first Assessor said the charge was not proved against the Judge, but it was proved against the second and third accused. The second Assessor stated that the charge was proved against all. The Judge agreed with the second Assessor's verdict and sentenced the Sub-Judge to four years, imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of 20,000 Rs. Mr. Crawford and Hanumant Rao may now well tremble.

BABU JIVAN KRISHNA GHOSE of the Alipore Bar has brought out an useful edition of the Registration Act. The get up of the book is neat and much valuable information has been compressed within a short space. The book will be useful to practitioners as well as to Registrars and Sub-Registrars who have constantly to deal with the rules and regulations under the Act.

PARUMAL KHUBCHAND, Deputy Collector, of Jacobabad, Sind, has been acquitted on appeal, by the Sessions Judge of Shikarpore. In the course of a lengthy judgement, the Judge remarked that Parumal's suspension was hasty, and his removal from Jacobabad prejudicial. This was the case in which the *Englishman* tried to besmirch Mr. Ghose and had to apologise for doing so.

THE holy city of Benares is in a ferment. A dastardly act of sacrilege has been committed in the temple of *Katharesvara*. What heightens the enormity of the offence is that a Hindu priest is guilty of it. Of course the man was not in his senses. An eye-witness writes to us to say that the man was drunk. That of course explains, but does not palliate, his offence. "Strange to say," writes our correspondent, "that though the wretch has been guilty of such an enormous offence, he yet lives, and is not burnt up by fire from heaven." The writer is wild with rage, and calls upon all true Hindus to inflict a condign punishment upon the defiler. We do not know how the appeal will be responded to; but we would venture to suggest that the man should at once be outcasted, and his name be branded as a defiler. No earthly punishment can be more severe than this to a man who bears the holy name of 'priest'. Our irate brother should remember that this is *kaliyuga*, and we must ask him to join with us in mourning the degeneracy of the age.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in reply to an address from the Municipal Commissioners of Dacca described an ideal Municipal Corporation, and referred to the dissensions which is said to have split up the municipality of Dacca and hindered it from approaching that ideal. The inference which would be d awn by the enemies of local self-government was, he said, obvious; and results of this kind were to himself the cause of bitter disappointment. His Honor said:

You would steadily refuse to be led away by the display of party spirit, where no important principles are at stake. You would do nothing to obstruct the work of improvement. You would give your Executive Officers, specially the Chairman elected by you, your full confidence and your united assistance. You would look to the welfare of the town as your first object and not to the triumph of this or that party. You best know how far this description corresponds with the real state of affairs that has hitherto existed in Dacca, but from a good deal that has come before me, I am led to doubt whether it does so correspond. Hereafter, no doubt, the clash of opposing principles must lead to the formation of parties bent on on carrying out those principles, and in this sense the growth of parties is inevitable, and is a legitimate element in all self-governing communities, but be sure first that the triumph of principles is at stake and not merely the triumph of individuals or of cliques.

Unless Local Government is undertaken in this spirit, in a spirit of postponement of selfish and personal aims to the welfare of the public, it will not be the success I would wish, and will furnish a triumph to your own enemies who will continue to point the finger of scorn at the experiment, and pronounce it a failure. If such were the case I may say that it would be to me a bitter disappointment.

The remarks were no doubt kindly meant but are not borne out by facts. There has been a great deal of misrepresentation about the Dacca Municipality for its honest efforts to do its duties, we are afraid. Whatever reasons Sir Rivers Thompson may have had for finding fault with the Dacca Municipality Sir Steuart Bayley, has none and we trust the misrepresentations we complain of have not any way influenced His Honor.

IN the course of the same reply Sir Steuart Bayley made an important announcement about Self-Government which will be considerably disappointing to its promoters. His Honor said:—

There is one other point connected with Local Self-Government, which I wish to mention to-day. You allude with satisfaction to my proposal to give a larger scope to the elective element, and to restrict the number of nominations. I wish to take this opportunity of letting you know how this experiment stands. It was first submitted to the public criticism, and it has obtained a good deal of criticism. Some people considered that the appointment of two Government officials, a Magistrate and a medical officer, would swamp the independence of the Committees. Other (and among these were many experienced officials and native gentlemen) thought that by renouncing the power of nomination we should exclude many gentlemen of wealth and position who would gladly give their services if nominated, but who would be unwilling for obvious reasons to seek election, and that we could not afford to dispense with this class. In other towns, important minorities, such as the Mahomedan community, thought that the withdrawal of nominations would leave them unrepresented. Well, as you know the project could not be carried out without legislation, and in order to initiate this legislation, the consent of the Government of India has to be obtained. Looking to the strength and weight of the opinions given against the change, the Government of India has desired that I should not for the present proceed any further with the legislation requisite to carry out my proposal; so for the present, it will remain in abeyance. The other part of my plan, that of allowing the scheduld Municipalities for the most part to elect their own Chairman, will, however, be given effect to.

We had always our misgivings and were not quite unprepared for this.

WE experienced unexceptionally bad weather during the last week and matters arrived at their worst on Friday when it rained day and night in torrents and the wind blew at the rate of 75 miles an hour. The cyclone that was developing for some time in the Bay reached the town in the morning and trees were uprooted in numbers, telegraph posts were pulled down and houses and tiled huts demolished. No loss of life is yet reported either on land or water, and the shipping having previous warning had taken all necessary precautions. The Port Office held several steamers in readiness to go in aid of the distressed in case of emergency and others have been told off to visit the Lightships and houses of refuge along the sea coast. The streets, lanes and the maidan were all under water and it was more a gondolier's day than the time-honored *karanchiwallah's*. Business was at a standstill all day and peoples' houses shops and stables—including His Excellency the Viceroy's—were inundated. Inhabitants of some of the streets had an opportunity, which they freely availed, of fishing at their own house-doors and a fashionable Babu—a scion

of a great family—made a day of it by actually manning a pleasure-barge with a party of musicians and sailing down the street! Nero in burning Rome could hardly have been so happy. The storm and the rain did not abate till Saturday morning.

THE *Pioneer* is filled with 'astonishment' to find Sir Richard Garth among the ranks of Radical pamphleteers! That Sir Richard should tell some "Plain truths about India" is more than the *Pioneer* can bear. What claim has the late Chief Justice of Bengal to an intimate knowledge of the habits, wants and aspirations of the people? Confined to his Bench in Calcutta he could not, by the nature of his duties, gain a personal and intimate experience of Indian affairs. He was only a Judge of Appeal, and as such he had only to deal with facts at second-hand. He had no orriginal source of information, and whatever he says in his "Plain Truths" is not of much worth, and English people should not be taken in by the coloured statements of the late Chief Justice of Bengal. Had Sir Richard taken the Anglo-Indian view of the Indian situation, then the matter would have been different. But he has taken a different course, and his utterances, therefore, must be discredited. The greatest sin which the Radical pamphleteer has committed is that he has spoken in appreciative terms of the 'National Congress'—'a model caucus constructed on the most approved Radical lines.' If anything can intensify the outrage he has committed on Anglo-Indian feelings, it is that he has advocated representative institutions for India. Any one who has the hardihood to profess himself as a friend of the Congress and of Representative Government in India is an apostate from the Anglo-Indian creed, and must be put down as a driveller whose opinions are not of the slightest value. During the Ilbert-Bill controversy Sir Richard had conscientious scruples against the principles of the Bill. His words then were words of wisdom. His 'intimate knowledge' then of the people of India entitled him of course to speak with weight; but now that he chooses to speak in sympathetic terms of the people no value whatever should be attached to his opinions. This is fine reasoning, and we commend the *Pioneer's* article 'Garth *versus* Queen Empress' to all lovers of fair play. What the Queen-Empress has to do with the article in question is more than we can understand.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD—Dr. Whitmore' Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects. more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that any thing which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the adminstration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acq uainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 19, 1888.

GENERAL.—Mr C E Buckland, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for twenty-two days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th September next.

The late Mr C C Mead, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore, was on forlough in India from the 22nd February to the 31st May last, under section 52 of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Bhugbut Nund is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to the Khurda Sub-Division, in the district of Puri, for employment on relief work, with effect from the 2nd instant.

Mr H H Risley, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Darjiling, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr J H Bernard, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurseong, Darjiling, is appointed temporarily to act as a Deputy Commissioner of Darjiling.

Registration.—Babu Bepin Behari Sirkar is appointed, on probation for six months, to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Kandi, in the district of Murshidabad, *vice* Babu Gopi Kanth Roy.

Babu Baikanta Nath Royis appointed, on probation for one year, to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Bazitpore, in the district of Mymensingh, *vice* Munshi Mahomed Hossein, deceased.

Jails.—Mr E W Payne, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Dacca, is allowed leave for one day, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 26th July 1887,

Medical.—Assistant Surgeon Kissory Lal Banerjee is appointed temporarily to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Goalundo, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd July 1888, *vice* Dr V Richards, on deputation.

JUDICIAL.—Munshi Hafezuddin Sirkar is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Kurigram Bench, in the District of Rungpore, and is vested with the powers of a Magisrate of the third class.

Mr. E. Geake, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Mr. T. W. Richardson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Goalundo, Furridpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Saroda Prasad Sirkar, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furridpore, is vested, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Rajendra Chunder Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripore, Furridpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Moulvi Mahomed Azhur, Sub-Deputy Collector, Madaripore, Furridpore, is vested with the powers of t Magistrate of the second class.

The following appointments are made in the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, during the absence, on the leave, of Mr. H. Millett:—

Mr. G. C. Sconce, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Judge; Mr. T. Jones, Barrister-at-Law to act as Second Judge; Mr. K. M. Chatterji, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Third Judge; and Babu Jodu Nath Roy, to act as Fourth Judgje.

Babu Abinsh Chunder Mitter, Second Subordinate Judge, Gya, en leave, is appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Sealdah, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Jodu Nath Roy, or until further orders.

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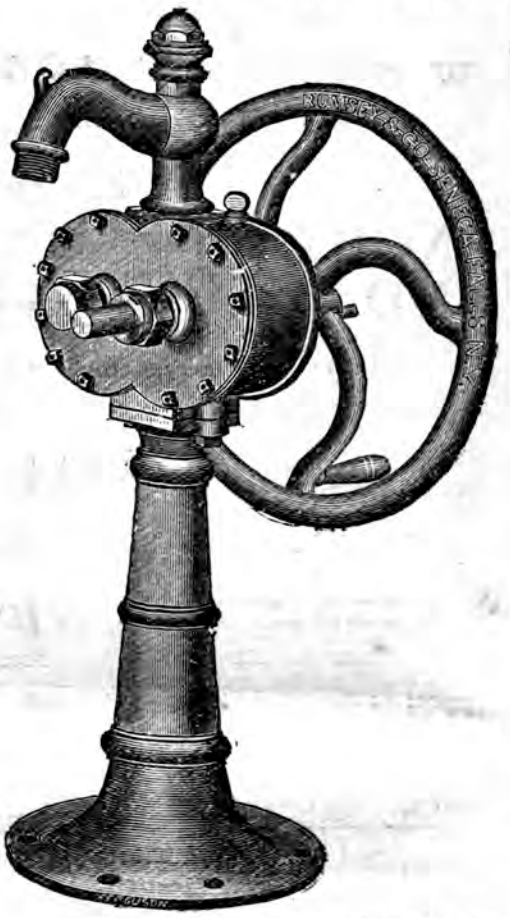

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